ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

ENERGY DIVISION

ENERGY EMERGENCY AND ASSURANCE PLAN

May, 2007

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ALABAMA ENERGY EMERGENCY AND ASSURANCE PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) - Energy Division is authorized by the state of Alabama - Emergency Operations Plan as the primary agency responsible for energy emergency response. The Energy Division coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies, state energy offices in other states, energy suppliers and utilities in facilitating the restoration of the state's energy systems following a major disaster or other significant event requiring state response.

The Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan outline steps that may be taken by the state if an energy shortfall occurs. The steps are designed to reduce the impact of a shortage on the Alabama economy and its citizens' health and welfare. Energy Emergency and Assurance Planning defines the appropriate actions to be taken and provides for timely and coordinated notification to state and local government agencies, businesses, industries, institutions, the media, and residents in the event of an energy deficiency. The Plan also encourages voluntary integration of energy efficiency and renewable resources into emergency disaster recovery and planning for communities, businesses and individuals.

If demand for an energy source exceeds supply, or if a disruption in energy supply distribution occurs, the state government's authority shall be exercised in responding to the energy emergency. The Plan offers numerous strategies for responding to varying degrees of an energy shortage. The Plan calls for reliance on energy markets, to the fullest extent possible, in responding to and resolving energy shortages or emergencies. State government intervention occurs only to the extent necessary.

In cooperation with other public agencies and the private sector, the state's primary goals in responding to an energy shortage are:

- Ensure timely gathering and dissemination of accurate information during an energy shortage
- Keep the public informed and advised about proper emergency response
- Quickly and effectively respond to specific energy shortage conditions to assist in restoring the energy supply as expeditiously as possible
- Ensure the provision of energy supplies for essential services first
- Prepare specific responses designed to restrain demand and manage energy supply, beginning with responses that rely on voluntary participation
- Exercise appropriate legal authority in responding to energy shortfalls
- Solicit and obtain government, business, and public input in the Plan development

The Plan relies on a cooperative partnership between government agencies and private industry. The Energy Division will communicate with an extensive network of contacts in the energy industry and all levels of government, ensuring a coordinated state response to an energy shortage or disruption.

The effectiveness of the Plan relies on four factors to achieve and maintain operational readiness: 1) the Energy Division must continuously monitor the state of Alabama energy situation and international events that may affect the global energy system, 2) strategies must be adaptable to changing conditions, 3) personnel must be trained and prepared to implement the Plan, and 4) there must be a Standard Operating Guide for Plan implementation.

The Plan will be reviewed annually by the Energy Division and revised as needed to reflect Alabama's changing energy environment, changes in the organizations involved in planning and responding to energy emergencies, changes in legal authority, and to ensure a workable Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan for Alabama. The Plan was developed by the Energy Division with input from a variety of sources. Key input came from members of the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force. The Task Force is composed of representatives from the petroleum industry, the natural gas and electric utilities, and key state agencies including the Alabama Emergency Management Agency, the Alabama Department of Homeland Security and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

2.0 ENERGY PROFILE OF ALABAMA

The state of Alabama is the 23rd largest state in the U.S. with a population over 4.5 million inhabitants (U.S. Census Bureau estimate, 2005). The population of the state grew by 10.1 percent in the last ten-year census from 1990 to 2000. With this growth comes the responsibility to ensure a readily available supply of energy to allow the economy to continue to grow.

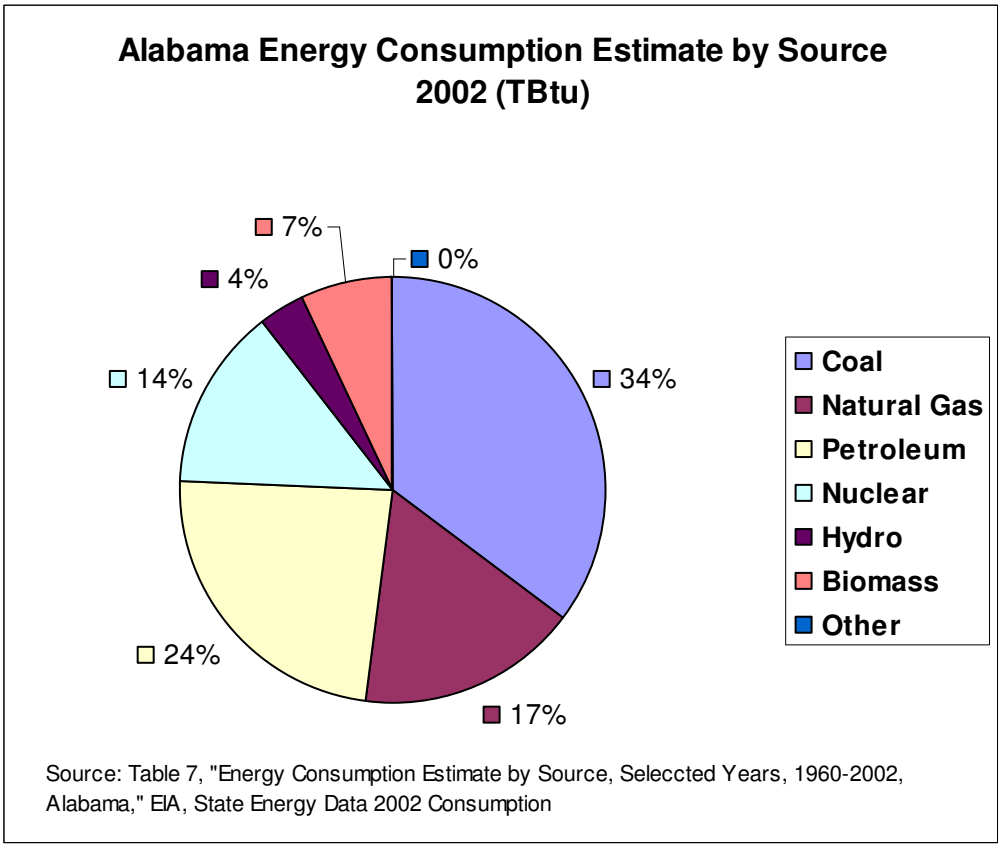
2.1 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The most recent annual energy consumption information from the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) - Energy Information Administration by state is the 2001 data. Total energy consumption in Alabama for 2001 is 1,942 Trillion Btu, ranking Alabama 17th in consumption. The per capita energy consumption is 435 million Btu per person, ranking Alabama 9th in per capita consumption.

Energy consumption by end-use sector for 2001 was 44% in the industrial sector consuming 863 Trillion Btu, 23% in the transportation sector consuming 446 Trillion Btu, 20% in the residential sector consuming 379 Trillion Btu, and 13% in the commercial sector consuming 253 Trillion Btu.

Consumption in Alabama by energy source was 845 Trillion Btu from coal, 539 Trillion Btu from petroleum, 342 Trillion Btu from natural gas, 317 Trillion Btu from nuclear fuel, 154 Trillion Btu from wood waste, and 85 Trillion Btu from hydroelectric power.

The total energy consumed by energy source was 2,284 Trillion Btu, which exceeds the 1,942 Trillion Btu total consumed by end-use sector by 342 Trillion Btu. The difference in the amount consumed by source and the amount of energy consumed by end-use sector is due to the large amount of electricity exported out of Alabama to other states.



Source: Table 7, "Energy Consumption Estimate by Source, Seleccted Years, 1960-2002, Alabama," EIA, State Energy Data 2002 Consumption

2.2 PETROLEUM

Alabama total petroleum consumption was 12.1 million gallons per day, according to the DOE - Energy Information Administration (EIA) data from 2002, including 7.1 million gallons per day of gasoline. Alabama uses 7.0 Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline in the Birmingham metropolitan area and uses conventional gasoline throughout the rest of the state.

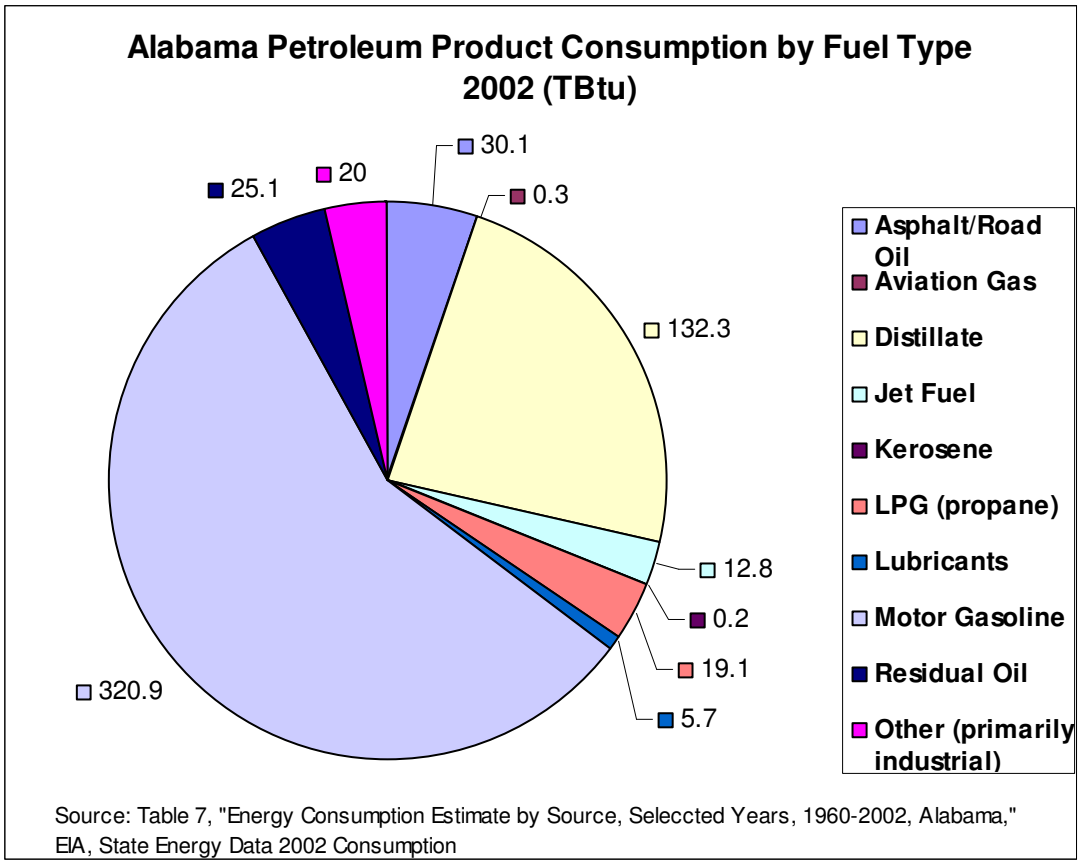
Alabama is primarily dependent on out-of-state petroleum. Some crude oil is produced from wells in western counties of the state. The majority of the refined petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel, enter the state of Alabama through the interstate Plantation Pipeline and Colonial Pipeline bringing fuel to the east coast from states to the west, including Louisiana, Mississippi, and

Texas. The major petroleum suppliers to the state, such as Exxon, Shell, Chevron, and British Petroleum, have numerous fuel terminals that distribute fuel delivered through the Plantation and Colonial pipelines. There are eighteen fuel terminals in the Birmingham area, six fuel terminals in the Montgomery area, one in Oxford, and one in Moundville on the Plantation and Colonial pipelines.

Fuel also enters Alabama from the BP Pipeline in north Alabama, from fuel barge terminals on the Tennessee River in Decatur and Sheffield, from fuel barge terminals at the port of Mobile, and from fuel terminals near the Alabama border in Pensacola, Florida, Columbus, Georgia, and Meridian, Mississippi. Refined petroleum products also enter the state from two refineries in the Mobile area (Shell Chemical LP and Trigeant EP LTD) and one in Tuscaloosa (Hunt Refining). Fuel distributors, sometimes referred to as 'jobbers', pick up fuel from these fuel terminals and deliver to retail gas stations and to fleet fuel terminals.

The petroleum industry in Alabama for most of the 20th century was totally integrated. Large oil companies owned the crude oil, the refineries, the fuel pipelines, the fuel terminals, the storage tanks, the delivery trucks and the retail gas stations. Today, none of the major oil companies own any fuel delivery trucks or retails stations in the state. These major oil companies own only the refined petroleum products, the refineries, the fuel terminals, and the storage tanks in Alabama. The delivery trucks and the retail gas stations are owned by independent distributors. The nature of the petroleum infrastructure in Alabama requires careful coordination during an energy emergency in order to offer all state petroleum entities the opportunity to participate in emergency planning and response.

The major petroleum suppliers to the state are represented by the Alabama Petroleum Council. The fuel distributors and the retail gas stations in Alabama are represented by the Petroleum and Convenience Marketers Association of Alabama. The energy emergency contacts and the websites with additional information for each of these entities are listed in the Petroleum section of Appendix B.



Source: Table 7, "Energy Consumption Estimate by Source, Seleccted Years, 1960-2002, Alabama," EIA, State Energy Data 2002 Consumption

2.3 PROPANE

Alabama consumed 7.2 million barrels of propane in 2001 (the latest data available from the DOE - EIA). Propane fuel is utilized in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors of the Alabama economy. In the residential sector, propane is used for space heating, water heating, and cooking, especially in rural areas where natural gas is not available. Industrial applications include fork lift fuel, boiler fuel, and kiln fuel.

The sale of propane is through numerous independent distributors, and the price of propane is unregulated. Propane distributors are dependent on out-of-state supplies of propane. Large quantities of propane are stored in underground storage facilities in Mississippi. Propane is transported by pipeline in Alabama, including the Dixie Pipeline with terminals and storage facilities in central Alabama, the Williams Pipeline with facilities in the Mobile area, and the Chunchula Pipeline. Propane is also transported into the state by rail and truck to storage facilities. Each independent distributor receives products from these storage facilities and distributes it to customers by truck.

The propane industry is represented by the Alabama Propane Gas Association. The Alabama Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board monitors and enforces state and federal statutes related to transportation, storage, residential, commercial, industrial installations and suitability of equipment used in the

Alabama propane industry. For each of these entities, the energy emergency contacts and the websites for additional information are listed in the Propane section of Appendix B.

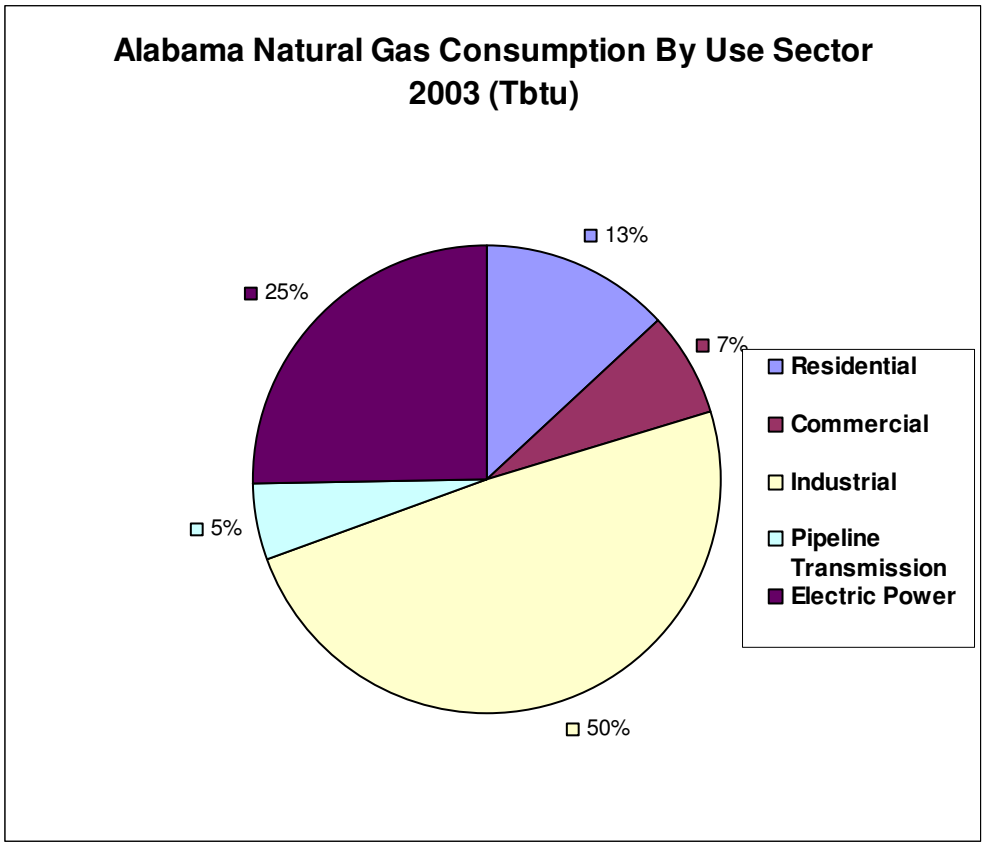
2.4 NATURAL GAS

Alabama consumed 388 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2004, the latest data available from the DOE -EIA. Natural gas is used in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Natural gas is also used in the state for generating electricity at several natural-gas fired combustion-turbine power plants. Residential consumption includes space heating, water heating, cooking, and clothes drying. Commercial applications include space and water heating, cooking, food processing, air conditioning, refrigeration, and incineration. Industry uses natural gas for boiler fuel, space heating, and incineration, as well as, in numerous industrial processing applications such as food preparation, ceramic and cement kilns, metal melting, heat treating, and glass manufacturing.

Alabama produced 300 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2004, the latest data available from the DOE - EIA. Natural gas is produced from the offshore wells in the gulf coast area of Alabama, from wells in southwestern Alabama, and from coal bed methane in the western part of the state. Natural gas also enters the state by interstate pipelines bringing natural gas to the east coast from states to the west, including Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Residential, commercial and industrial customers are served by two investor-owned Local Distribution Companies, Alabama Gas Company and Mobile Service Company, as well as by several gas districts including the Southeast Alabama Gas District, Marshall County Gas District, the Dekalb-Cherokee Counties Gas District, and by numerous municipal gas systems. Some large industrial customers are served directly by interstate and intrastate pipelines.

The Alabama Public Service Commission (PSC) regulates the two investor-owned gas utilities and also monitors and enforces all pipeline safety in the state. The natural gas industry is represented by the Alabama Natural Gas Association. For each of these entities, the energy emergency contacts and company websites are listed in the Natural Gas section of Appendix B.



2.5 ELECTRICITY

Electricity exceeds both natural gas and petroleum-based products as the primary energy source consumed in Alabama. Residential, commercial and industrial customers are served by Alabama Power Company, numerous rural electric cooperatives and municipal electric systems, the Alabama Electric Cooperative and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Alabama Power Company is an investor-owned electric utility serving the southern two-thirds of Alabama with approximately 1.4 million customers. The Alabama PSC only regulates the one investor-owned electric utility.

There are 23 rural electric cooperatives serving one million customers in primarily the rural areas of Alabama. The rural electric cooperatives do not generate power, but instead, buy their power from the TVA, Alabama Power, the Alabama Electric Cooperative, and others. The Alabama Rural Electric Association serves as the energy emergency coordinator for the rural electric cooperatives in Alabama.

There are 36 municipal electric systems in Alabama serving approximately one million customers. These municipalities purchase power from wholesale power suppliers, such as the TVA, Alabama Power and the Alabama Municipal Electric Authority - Sylacauga Plant. The Electric Cities of Alabama serves as the energy emergency contact for the municipal electric systems.

The TVA serves north Alabama and other southern states. TVA does not sell electricity directly to residential and commercial customers. TVA sells electricity wholesale to rural electric cooperatives and municipal electric systems in northern Alabama, which then sell directly to residential and commercial customers. TVA does sell directly to several large industrial customers.

The Alabama Electric Cooperative in Andalusia generates and sells electricity through the rural electric cooperatives in south Alabama, which then sell directly to residential and commercial customers. The Alabama Electric Cooperative does sell directly to some large industrial customers. For each of these entities, the energy emergency contacts and the websites for additional information are listed in the Electricity section of Appendix B.

Electricity is produced in Alabama predominantly by coal (62%), nuclear (28%), and hydroelectric plants (9%). The ten largest electric power plants in the state are as follows:

Plant	Energy Source	Owner	Net Capability (Megawatts)
1. Browns Ferry	Nuclear	TVA	3,297
2. James H Miller Jr	Primarily Coal	APCO	2,750
3. Barry	Primarily Coal	APCO	2,520
4. E C Gaston	Primarily Coal	APCO	1,897
5. Joseph M Farley	Nuclear	APCO	1,711
6. Widows Creek	Primarily Coal	TVA	1,603
7. Colbert	Primarily Coal	TVA	1,561
8. Greene County	Primarily Coal	APCO	1,249
9. Gorgas	Primarily Coal	APCO	1,235
10. Franklin Combined Cycle	Gas	Southern Co.	1,139

3.0 LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR ENERGY EMERGENCY AND ASSURANCE PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The legal authority for energy emergency planning and response in the state of Alabama is derived from the "Alabama Emergency Management Act of 1955," Alabama Code of Law, Section 31-9-1 to Section 31-9-40. This Act establishes the Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) and provides broad emergency powers to the Governor of Alabama once a 'state of emergency' is proclaimed by the Governor or the Legislature. The AEMA is the focal point within state government for emergency planning, mitigation, response and recovery. The roles and responsibilities for all state agencies during emergencies are clearly defined in the AEMA "State of Alabama - Emergency Operations Plan."

The Energy Division is authorized by the governor and the AEMA as the Primary Agency responsible for the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy in a 'state of emergency.' The AEMA Emergency Support Function Annex for ESF #12 – Energy is included as Appendix A. The Energy Division works closely with local, state, and federal agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers and utilities in facilitating the restoration of the state's energy systems following a major disaster or other significant event requiring state response.

As the recipient of the DOE – State Energy Program funds for Alabama, the Energy Division is required by DOE to develop a state Energy Emergency Plan, keep it updated, and file the plan with DOE. State law also requires the Energy Division to develop a state Energy Emergency Plan. The "Alabama Energy Management and Conservation Act of 1980," Alabama Code of Law Section 41-6A-1 to Section 41-6A-11 requires the Alabama Department of Energy to 'formulate and update annually a contingency plan to provide for adequate energy supplies during any energy shortage which may occur.' Act No. 83-194, transferred the Alabama Department of Energy to ADECA as a division, now the ADECA–EWT. The responsibilities and functions for the ADECA-EWT remain the same as they were for the Alabama Department of Energy.

The Alabama Energy Management and Conservation Act of 1980 gives the Alabama Department of Energy (now ADECA-EWT) rulemaking authority to 'allow collection of energy information from energy producers.' ADECA-EWT has not developed rules to allow collection of energy information from energy producers.

4.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF ENERGY EMERGENCIES

Both state and national energy supply emergencies can occur at any time without warning. An energy supply "emergency" is a temporary imbalance between the amount of energy available and the demand for it at the prevailing price. Energy emergencies can be defined in three categories: 1) physical destruction caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, or sabotage of energy supply and distribution facilities, 2) a sharp, sudden escalation in the price of energy, primarily resulting from the availability of energy on the world market, and 3) a national security emergency and a mobilization of defense resources, creating a sudden surge in demand for energy.

The magnitude and duration of an energy emergency or supply disruption will be dependent upon the cause of the supply imbalance. However, the public's ability to respond to the energy emergency or supply disruption can seriously affect the situation. As experienced in previous petroleum shortages, the

energy emergency situation dissipated quickly as motorists reduced their consumption of motor fuels due to fuel price increases.

Contingency planning for future energy emergency or supply disruptions must include strategies for responding to shortages of longer duration and greater magnitude as well as the short-term supply shortages experienced in recent years. Factors defining energy emergencies are:

1. Cause
2. Magnitude of energy shortage
3. Fuels affected
4. Distribution of the shortage among consumers
5. Perception of the public
6. The time of year
7. Characteristics of the energy using systems, such as the transportation network
8. Characteristics and capabilities of the energy supply and distribution system infrastructure
9. Projected duration of the shortage

Since each energy shortage is unique, it is not possible to envision every event or situation that might qualify as an energy emergency or lead to an energy emergency. Therefore, it is not practical to develop detailed specific response plans for every possible shortage. Planning for energy emergencies is a dynamic process providing flexibility to evaluate and define a potential emergency in real time and to respond appropriately to any shortage, regardless of magnitude. Responding successfully to any type of energy emergency is based on working relationships with the energy industry and with the agencies involved in emergency response.

5.0 ENERGY EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, as stated in the National Response Plan, has designated the DOE responsible for the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy at the federal level. The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability - Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER) Division within the DOE is the primary organization tasked to coordinate the federal response to energy emergencies and supply disruptions. In the event of an energy emergency, the ISER Division coordinates with state energy offices, national and regional power and transmission organizations, various national coordinating groups including the National Governors Association (NGA), the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), the National

Association of Energy Officials (NASEO), the utilities, the petroleum industry, other energy industries, and various federal agencies. The ISER Division communicates with states by conference call, email, and by secure communication using the ISERnet. The ISERnet was established by DOE to share timely information among state and federal officials.

The ISER Division may also provide personnel to the Alabama Emergency Operations Center to assist the state in responding in the event of a declared 'state of emergency.' The energy emergency contacts and the website for the ISER Division are listed in the Federal Government section of Appendix B.

The energy emergency preparedness program of the DOE is directed toward reducing the vulnerability to energy supply disruptions and enhancing the ability to respond should a disruption occur. The federal government relies primarily on the market to resolve disruptions of crude oil supply. The market may be supplemented, if necessary, by measures that assist and complement it and enable it to function more effectively. One such measure is to sell crude oil from the federal Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 provided for the establishment of a federal Strategic Petroleum Reserve of up to one billion barrels of crude oil and petroleum products. The purpose of the SPR is to reduce the impact of a disruption in petroleum supplies and to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Energy Program.

As of April 2006, the SPR contained 700 million barrels. This amount of oil would last approximately 35 days if consumption during a shortage remained at the current 20 million barrels per day (average daily U.S. crude oil consumption, DOE - EIA, 2003 data). The President of the United States decides when to use the SPR and the amount of petroleum to put up for sale. Most of the oil is distributed by sale through competitive bidding to the highest bidders. See the website http://fossil.energy.gov/programs/reserves/spr/ for more information on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

5.2 GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Ultimate authority in any state emergency is vested in the governor. The Alabama Emergency Management Act of 1955 provides broad emergency powers to the governor of Alabama once a 'state of emergency' is proclaimed.

The office of the governor may issue voluntary energy conservation appeals in minor energy shortfalls and mandatory energy conservation directives under severe shortages. By declaring an end to an emergency declaration, the governor's office rescinds any mandatory energy emergency programs.

5.3 ALABAMA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The AEMA is the focal point within Alabama state government for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. AEMA has the leading role in: 1) state efforts to aid victims, 2) coordinating federal effort to aid victims, 3) building the emergency management capacity of the state government and local governments, and 4) the general enhancement of emergency management by integration of its four functions: preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. The roles and duties of the AEMA and other agencies involved in emergency management in the state are delineated in the AEMA - Alabama Emergency Operations Plan. The ADECA-EWT Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy is part of the AEMA Infrastructure Support Branch. The emergency contacts and the website for AEMA are listed in the State Government section of Appendix B.

5.4 ALABAMA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Alabama PSC continues to exercise regulatory authority over the state's electric and natural gas utilities. No provision in the energy emergency program should be construed to constrain the PSC in the performance of its duties and responsibilities as mandated by law. Each electric and natural gas utility has emergency curtailment plans on file with the Alabama PSC. The ADECA-EWT coordinates with the PSC in all energy emergencies and supply disruptions related to utilities regulated by the PSC and energy emergencies related to pipeline safety. The energy emergency contacts and the website for the PSC are listed in the State Government section of Appendix B.

5.5 ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The ADECA-EWT, as a division within ADECA, is the primary agency for coordinating the state's energy emergency response as authorized by the governor and the AEMA Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy. Energy emergency planning is coordinated through and supervised by the division’s energy emergency coordinator, under the authority of the Division Director and the ADECA Director.

In the event of an energy emergency or supply disruption, the ADECA-EWT Division will implement the Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan. During a declared “state of emergency,” the ADECA-EWT Division staff will staff the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy desk at the Alabama Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and provide direction and control

related to the energy function. The ADECA-EWT Division will coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies, state energy offices in other states, energy suppliers and utilities in monitoring the situation and responding to the energy emergency or supply disruption.

The ADECA-EWT Division will contact the Energy Emergency Coordinators in the four surrounding states (Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi) to gauge the regional energy situation and to coordinate the development of an appropriate response for the region. The contact information for the Energy Emergency Coordinators for the four surrounding states is listed in the States section of Appendix B.

5.6 ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Alabama Department of Homeland Security (ADHS) works with federal, state, and local partners to prevent acts of terrorism in Alabama, to protect lives and safeguard property, and if required, to respond to any acts of terrorism occurring in Alabama. ADHS works closely with both public and private sector stakeholders in a wide range of disciplines: law enforcement, emergency management, emergency medical, fire services, public works, agriculture, public health, public safety communications, environmental management, military, transportation, and more. ADHS is divided into four major functional areas including: Borders, Ports and Transportation; Science and Technology; Information Management and Budget; and Emergency Preparedness and Response.

The ADECA-EWT coordinates with the ADHS on issues of critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment. The emergency contact and the website for ADHS are listed in the State Government section of Appendix B.

6.0 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Energy emergency and assurance planning requires an analysis of the vulnerability of the energy systems in the state. Specific plans to protect the critical infrastructure in Alabama are kept confidential by the energy industry and the Alabama Office of Homeland Security. The following synopsis of the vulnerabilities is only in general terms to protect the confidential information.

6.1 ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

As discussed in the Energy Profile of Alabama, the state is served by numerous electric utilities, including municipal electric systems, one investor-owned utility, and numerous rural electric cooperatives. All of these electric utilities are interconnected by high-voltage power transmission systems transmitting electricity among the different utility systems. The largest owners of these high-voltage power transmission systems in the state are Alabama Power and the TVA. This high-voltage

transmission power grid is interconnected with the transmission systems in the surrounding states of Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. Interconnection with the surrounding states allows the Alabama utilities to sell power outside of the state and rely on utilities outside the state for additional power. This interconnection is monitored very closely to guard against the possibility of a cascading outage in another state affecting the power supply in Alabama.

Alabama is vulnerable to widespread, sustained power outages in south Alabama due to hurricanes. Sustained power outages due to hurricanes have occasionally affected parts of central and northern Alabama. Restoration of the high-voltage power transmission system is a primary step in restoring power to the largest number of customers. Local power distribution systems are vulnerable to outages due to thunderstorms, tornadoes or accidental damage to the distribution systems.

6.2 PETROLEUM INFRASTRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

As discussed in the Energy Profile of Alabama, the majority of the petroleum comes to Alabama through two major pipelines, Colonial and Plantation. Alabama's supply of petroleum is vulnerable to any type of problem that could affect these two major supply pipelines. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, both pipelines were adversely affected by the disruption in electricity supply to the pipelines' pumping stations in Mississippi and Louisiana. These major pipelines are developing additional emergency power supply options in case of any future widespread power outage that could affect their pumping capacity.

The distribution of gasoline and diesel at the local level is vulnerable to widespread power outages that interrupt the availability of power at retail gasoline stations. The AEMA is developing a contingency plan to assist critical retail gasoline stations in acquiring auxiliary power in the event of an extended outage.

6.3 PROPANE INFRASTRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

Residential and commercial propane customers are vulnerable to any disruptions that may affect the transportation of propane by truck. The residential and commercial customer's propane supply is limited to the amount of storage on hand in the propane tanks on the customer's premises. As discussed in the Energy Profile section, the propane is transported from the supply terminals in the state by truck to the retail distributors and then transported by truck to the individual customers. Customers are vulnerable to any disruptions in getting the propane to the terminals by rail or by pipeline or any problems in transporting by truck.

Propane customers in Alabama also are vulnerable to any supply disruptions to the large underground propane storage areas in Mississippi. Some large industrial customers in Alabama have substantial propane storage on site to protect against a propane supply shortage or may use their propane storage as an alternative industrial fuel supply in case of a natural gas supply disruption.

6.4 NATURAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

Natural gas supply in Alabama is vulnerable to a loss of pressure on the transmission or distributions pipelines that provide natural gas to the end customers. A pressure loss may be caused by a rupture in a pipeline. A pressure loss may also be caused by customers withdrawing more natural gas from the distribution pipelines than the natural gas company is able to supply. A loss of pressure may also be caused by a reduced supply of natural gas coming into the state from interstate natural gas transmission lines.

The natural gas supply companies monitor the pipeline pressures continuously. The companies have contingencies plans in case of a pressure loss. Contingencies include interrupting the supply of gas to their customers who have agreed to Interruptible Supply contracts. As a contingency, Mobile Gas Service Company has underground natural gas storage in Alabama which can be utilized in the event of an increased demand on the supply system or a loss of pressure. Alabama Gas Company has two liquefied natural gas storage plants that are available to supply additional natural gas to their system in the event of increased demand on the natural gas system or a loss of pressure. All natural gas companies in the state have contingencies documented in their emergency curtailment plans on file with either the Public Service Commission or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, depending on their regulatory jurisdiction.

7.0 ENERGY EMERGENCY PROCEDURES BY PHASES OF RESPONSE

The Plan defines five phases for responding to energy shortages. The point of transition from one phase to the next phase is not absolute and to a large degree is qualitative. The implementation of each phase is an ADECA-EWT policy decision, recognizing the importance of how the public perceives the seriousness of the energy emergency and how the public would respond. The five phases are:

1 . Readiness Phase
2. Verification Phase
3. Pre-emergency Phase
4. Emergency Phase
5. Post-emergency Phase

7.1 READINESS - PHASE I

As lead agency to coordinate the state's energy emergency response, the EWT Division will maintain a level of preparedness such that the state is ready to respond to an emergence situation and implement emergency measures immediately. As lead agency, the ADECA-EWT Division will:

1. Formulate and update annually the State Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan.
2. Survey selected groups periodically for comments on the Plan response strategies.
3. Review other states' energy emergency plans to ensure compatibility with the Alabama Plan and gain new ideas for energy emergency response measures and implementation techniques.
4. Maintain and update the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force contact information.
5. Inform the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force on planning process updates and Plan amendments.
6. Coordinate and cooperate with the AEMA as set forth in the Alabama Emergency Operations Plan - Emergency Support Function Annex for ESF #12 – Energy.

7.2 VERIFICATION - PHASE II

The purpose of the Verification Phase is to determine as quickly as possible the nature, extent, and duration of a potential or impending energy shortage. As lead agency, the ADECA-EWT Division will:

1. Assess the magnitude and duration of the potential shortage of petroleum, natural gas, propane or electricity and assess the shortage relative to its impact on supplies and prices.
2. Initiate frequent communications with DOE, other states, regional organizations, industry, utilities, appropriate state agencies and local governments as needed.
3. Contact appropriate members of the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force to assess causes, possible duration, geographic extent of the shortage, and possible steps that can be taken to alleviate the problem.
4. Monitor supply, deliveries, energy demand, and alternative fuel availability for the affected energy product.

7.3 PRE-EMERGENCY - PHASE III

During the Pre-emergency Phase, energy shortages may exist, but the energy market is still relied upon to resolve the supply situation. Prices rise as supplies decrease; however, essential services are not

disrupted. The extensive data collection, monitoring, and analysis started in the verification phase will continue and be expanded. In addition, the ADECA-EWT Division will:

1. Request that appropriate task force members review the situation and make recommendations to alleviate the situation in the most equitable manner possible.
2. Prepare and issue news releases to the media and public concerning the situation.
3. Issue public appeals for voluntary energy efficiency activities.
4. Prepare to implement any necessary response strategies if the shortage worsens.

7.4 EMERGENCY - PHASE IV

The Emergency Phase includes all Pre-Emergency Phase activities. As the energy shortage increases in severity, voluntary measures will be expanded. Mandatory measures may be implemented when a 'state of emergency' is proclaimed by the governor. In the emergency phase, ADECA-EWT will take steps necessary to:

1. Implement the Energy Emergency and Assurance response strategies, as necessary, to reduce energy demand and increase energy supply.
2. Provide assistance to natural gas and electricity utility companies, as necessary
3. Coordinate with other state energy offices to disseminate information and implement regional energy-emergency responses.
4. Staff the State EOC for coordinating state energy-emergency support.
5. Activate the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force, as necessary.
6. In the event a severe petroleum shortage is imminent or present, coordinate with appropriate entities to request the federal DOE activate the SPR.
7. Access the following capabilities as needed:
   - 1 (800) 392 - 8098 toll free communications.
   - DOE - Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration electronic communication system.
   - State and federal surplus property.
8. In the event the ADECA-EWT resources are inadequate to handle the emergency, request additional staff, funding, and equipment resources, as needed.

7.5 POST-EMERGENCY - PHASE V

During this phase, any mandatory measures will be rescinded by the Governor and promotion of voluntary measures by ADECA-EWT will be terminated. The state will work toward normalizing commerce and activities disrupted during the energy emergency. Activities will include:

1. Continuing to coordinate with and provide support to AEMA as requested.
2. Assessing the supply and demand of energy resources by sector (petroleum, natural gas, propane, and electricity).
3. Terminating all energy emergency measures as conditions permit.
4. Informing the public of current market conditions and measures no longer being implemented.
5. Evaluating operations for updating plan and operating procedures.
6. Reporting to the AEMA on current and continuing functions, problems, and activities in the energy area.

8.0 ENERGY EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR ALABAMA

In the event of an energy supply shortage or disruption, the response strategies are the key components of the Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan. The initial response strategies are public appeals for voluntary energy efficiency. The additional response strategies, in the event the shortage worsens, are a series of measures to increase energy supply and reduce energy consumption.

Public appeals for voluntary energy efficiency measures will be issued either by the governor's office or by the ADECA-EWT Division, in coordination AEMA. The mandatory energy-efficiency measures will be issued by the governor's office.

8.2.1 PUBLIC INFORMATION MEASURE

One of the most effective actions that can be taken during an energy emergency is to provide a strong, integrated public information program. Timely, accurate information on the nature, severity, and possible duration of the energy emergency will help prevent confusion and uncertainty and will help enlist the support and cooperation of citizens. It is also vital that the public clearly understands the cause of the energy emergency and steps to lessen its impact. A lack of adequate information on the emergency situation, and the actions that are being taken to cope with it, can lead to undesirable reactions or panic that will only worsen with time.

The purpose of the Public Information Measure is to promote compliance with each of the measures discussed in the Plan, and to inform the public about conservation actions that would enable

them to cope with a fuel supply shortage. The ADECA-EWT Division would disseminate information on voluntary energy-efficiency measures, information on any mandatory measures required, and information on the status of the shortage. This information would be disseminated through radio and television stations, the Internet, direct telephone contact, and newspapers.

State government must be prepared to gather information and data on the impacts of the emergency, along with suggestions for responding to the emergency from the federal government and the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force. EWT will establish a clearing house for information from both the public and private sectors to aid the state government in tailoring responses to the specific characteristics of the emergency. Modifications or the redesign of state actions may be needed in response to feedback on changing market conditions or unanticipated energy problems confronting the public and the private sector.

The ADECA-EWT Division will utilize division facilities, equipment and staff to compile the status report of the shortage and energy availability and to develop and distribute consumer-oriented information. The ADECA-EWT Division will coordinate with the ADECA-Communications and Information Division (CID), AEMA and the Governor's Office in distributing consumer information. The ADECA-EWT Division's toll-free telephone number will be available for public inquiries.

8.2.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION GUIDELINES

While specific communication and public information actions are outlined in various sections of the Plan, general guidelines for dealing with the public affairs aspects of an energy emergency are listed as follows:

1. Be prepared. Before an emergency occurs, plan for gathering and relaying information to the news media and key decision-makers. Maintain an up-to-date email, telephone and address directory of key individuals to be contacted from the news media, state agencies, local governments, the federal government, and the energy industry. A secondary point of contact should be maintained for each key position.
2. Verify information before release. Be cooperative with the media, but avoid giving out incomplete or unverified information.
3. Prepare information packages for media release. Press packages at press conferences and prepared statements for news media will contribute to accurate, thorough reporting.
4. Utilize the news media to assist in informing the public on the implementation of voluntary and mandatory demand reduction measures.

5. Assure that information provided is factual. Use the national level information available from DOE to describe what external forces, such as international markets, shipping, transportation, accidents, or weather are affecting the state's energy situation.
6. If possible, use only one spokesperson for consistency in dealing with the news media and only one centralized point for issuance.
7. Ensure that local and state elected officials are receiving as much information as the news media.
8. Utilize trained communications staff educated on energy emergency response. The effort should be staffed by personnel skilled in dealing with the news media, with knowledge of the key energy issues, and with an understanding of the various aspects of the emergency.
9. Provide concise, practical information. Energy emergencies are often caused by complex factors. Public response can be easily swayed by fragmented and inconcise information. Media releases should not be overly conservative or rash.

8.3 WAIVER OF DRIVER HOURS AND LOAD RESTRICTIONS MEASURES

Requests by the state of Alabama to temporarily remove restrictions on truck driver hours and truck weight limits have proven effective in reducing the impact of energy emergencies in Alabama. Requests for such waivers are made through the Alabama Department of Transportation (DOT). Temporarily waiving these restrictions are especially beneficial for improving local supplies of propane, petroleum, and coal by allowing quicker replenishment into and within the state. The ADECA-EWT will coordinate with the appropriate entities when requesting the temporary removal of the restrictions on truck driver hours and truck weight limits.

9.0 PETROLEUM SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES

Two additional measures that can lead to petroleum supply enhancement are requesting a waiver of the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) fuel requirements and a federal waiver allowing the temporary sale of dyed (non-taxed) off-road diesel for on-road use.

9.1 WAIVER OF REID VAPOR PRESSURE FUEL REQUIREMENTS MEASURE

In an effort to increase the availability of gasoline in the state, a temporary waiver of the federal RVP fuel requirements would be requested. Requests to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would be coordinated with the Alabama Petroleum Council, the Governor's Office, the Alabama Attorney General's Office, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM).

The reason for the RVP fuel is that as gasoline evaporates volatile organic compounds (VOC's) enter the atmosphere and contribute to ozone formation. Gasoline's propensity to evaporate is measured by RVP. Federal air quality regulations require the use of lower RVP fuels in some areas in order to control VOC emissions during the summer high-ozone season (established by EPA as June 1 to September 15). A temporary waiver of the RVP requirement allows petroleum suppliers to increase the bulk delivery of fuel to the state, by refining only one type of fuel for delivery.

9.2 WAIVER TO ALLOW ON-ROAD USE OF OFF-ROAD DIESEL MEASURE

In an effort to increase the availability of gasoline in the state, a temporary federal waiver would be requested to allow the sale of the dyed diesel that is non-taxed for off-road use to supplement the availability of taxed on-road diesel. The request to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) would be coordinated with the Alabama Petroleum Council, the Governor's Office, the Alabama Attorney General's Office, and the Alabama Department of Revenue.

A temporary waiver allowing the sale of dyed off-road diesel for use on the road would immediately increase the availability of diesel for transportation fuels by allowing off-road diesel, stored in the state by fuel providers, to be delivered immediately for sale for on-road use.

10.0 PETROLEUM DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES

This section sets forth specific demand-reduction actions that may be taken by the state to respond to petroleum fuel shortages. Various petroleum demand-reduction strategies, both voluntary and mandatory, are recommended depending on the severity of the shortage. These strategies may be necessary to minimize adverse impacts on public health, safety, mobility, and the state's economy. The legal authority for the mandatory reduction strategies are the broad emergency powers of the Governor of Alabama, once a 'state of emergency' is proclaimed.

The Plan will rely on energy markets, to the fullest, extent possible for responding to petroleum supply shortages. A petroleum price increase resulting from a nationwide decrease in fuel supply would reduce demand and help control the consumption of motor fuel.

10.1 THREE PHASES OF PETROLEUM DEMAND REDUCTION

Petroleum demand reduction measures may be divided into three phases of shortage in order to guide effective response measures. These phases are mild, moderate and severe petroleum shortages. These response measures are designed in accord with the severity of a shortage in order to reduce travel and fuel purchases gradually as severity increases.

PHASE I - MILD SHORTAGE (5%-10% SHORTFALL)

Some lines, small lines one to five automobiles long

Measures:

1. Petroleum Demand Reduction Information and Dissemination
2. Speed Limit Enforcement

PHASE II - MODERATE SHORTAGE (10%-20% SHORTFALL)

Many lines, 5-10 automobiles long

Measures (the measures in Phase I plus the following):

1. Employer/School Plan
2. Drive-Up Windows Prohibition
3. Request Waiver of Federal Reid Vapor Pressure Fuel Requirements
4. Request Waiver for Sale of Off-road Diesel for On-road Use

PHASE III -SEVERE SHORTAGE (20% AND GREATER SHORTFALL)

Lines everywhere, ten plus automobiles in line

Measures (the measures in Phase I and II plus the following):

1. Minimum Fuel Purchase
2. Driverless Days
3. Lowering the Speed Limit

10.1.1 PHASE I - MILD SHORTAGE (5%-10% SHORTFALL)

The Phase I - Mild Shortage is characterized by relatively small lines (one to five automobiles) at some fuel pumps. At this stage, the ADECA-EWT Division will encourage citizens not to become alarmed, but to reduce their vehicular usage. Measures to be utilized during a Phase I-Mild Shortage include: (1) Petroleum Demand Reduction Information and Dissemination and (2) Speed Limit Enforcement.

10.1.1.1 PETROLEUM DEMAND REDUCTION INFORMATION MEASURE

Petroleum demand reduction energy-efficiency information would be disseminated in five broad categories:

1. Alternatives to Single Occupant Automobile Travel
    - Bus, rail, taxi, and ridesharing (carpool/vanpool), including service areas, routes, schedules, and fares
2. Increasing the Fuel Efficiency of Automobiles

- Improving driving practices (no excessive idling, right-turn-on-red, and other tips)
- Appropriate vehicle selection (size, fuel efficiency, and passenger capacity)
- Proper vehicle maintenance (tire inflation, elimination of unnecessary weight, tune-up, alignment, and other tips)

3. Reducing Automobile-Based Travel
    - Combining trips and limiting discretionary travel
    - Reducing recreational travel and promoting closer-to-home vacation sites
    - Replacing automobile trips with transit trips
4. Encouraging Speed Limit Compliance
    - Information campaign emphasizing positive aspects
    - Emphasize state and local speeding laws and penalties
5. Promote bike riding and walking
    - Emphasize the positive impact of bike riding and walking
    - Emphasize reduced traffic congestion and reduced parking problems

10.1.1.2 SPEED LIMIT ENFORCEMENT MEASURE

The purpose of this measure is to achieve maximum energy savings through strict enforcement of all existing speed limits. Both automobile and truck drivers must be made aware of the severity of the fuel shortage and the necessity of complying with this measure. An information campaign will emphasize positive aspects, such as reduced accident incidence and better gasoline mileage. Each 5 miles per hour above 60 miles per hour reduces fuel efficiency by 10%.

10.1.2 PHASE II - MODERATE SHORTAGE (10%-20% SHORTFALL)

The Phase II-Moderate Shortage is characterized by many lines at the fuel pumps, five to ten automobiles long. As the petroleum shortage progresses, the situation will make it necessary to implement demand restraint measures that result in reductions in motor fuel consumption. Measures to be considered in Phase II include Phase I measures plus two demand restraint measures directed at businesses, government facilities, and educational institutions. Phase II additional measures are: (1) Employer/School Plan and (2) Drive-Up Windows Prohibition.

10.1.2.1 EMPLOYER/SCHOOL PLAN MEASURE

The purpose of this measure is to encourage fuel reduction by requesting employers to develop work-related travel reduction programs. Educational institutions would also be requested to reduce the volume of vehicles and vehicle trips.

Employer/School Plans would apply to all public and private employers operating one or more work sites with 50 or more persons employed. Schools at the postsecondary level and secondary schools with a total combined student/staff population of 50 or more would be included. A percent reduction in fuel consumption (such as 25%) will be established by the state. This percent reduction can be met by various methods as follows:

Option A - Reducing the number of vehicles commuting to and from the work site or school

Option B - Reducing the number of miles driven

Option C - A combination of Options A and B

Following are examples of options A, B, and C for a 25% reduction in fuel usage:

Option A - A high school has approximately 200 vehicles a day that commute to and from school. Under this option the number of commuting vehicles would be reduced to 150.

Option B - A traveling salesperson averages 600 miles per week to visit clients. Under this option, the sales agent mileage would be reduced to approximately 450 per week.

Option C - A firm has 100 vehicles commuting to its plant and a sales force that averages 2,000 miles per week. Under this option, the firm would reduce the number of commuting vehicles 25% to 75 vehicles and sales agent mileage 25% to 1500 miles; therefore, having an overall reduction of 25 percent.

This measure is flexible and is primarily intended to enlist the active support of employers and school administrators in reducing fuel consumption through their organization. Utilizing the following alternatives can help meet the percent reduction requirement:

- Employer participation in supporting carpool and vanpool programs
- Employer sponsorship of alternative transportation services (such as bus or vanpools for employees)
- Varying work hours to reduce traffic congestion
- Use of mass transit through employer's sale of transit passes, coupons, or subsidization of transit fares
- Reducing the availability of parking for single-occupant vehicles
- Preferred parking for multi-occupant vehicles
- Telecommuting ‘work at home programs’ for employees where appropriate

- Compressing the work week/school week to four ten-hour days instead of five eight-hour days
- Combining business trips and routes where possible
- Establishing a radius from schools inside which students cannot drive to school

The employers and school administrators will be asked to: 1) designate a company or school official to be the point of contact and to be responsible for the development and coordination of the strategies, 2) establish an information base for alternatives to single-passenger automobile travel, 3) disseminate and publicize the chosen alternatives to meet the percent reduction requirement through employer and school media, and 4) communicate with the ADECA-EWT Division to report activities and verify compliance of this measure. Program guidelines for employers and school administrators are included in the Plan as Appendix C.

10.1.2.2 DRIVE-UP WINDOWS PROHIBITION MEASURE

Businesses with drive-up windows will be asked to refrain from operating window service until the fuel emergency is over. The governor would issue an Executive Order; under the broad emergency powers of the Governor of Alabama once a 'state of emergency' is proclaimed, prohibiting operation of drive-up windows at banks, pharmacies, fast food, and other establishments. Businesses where drive-up windows are the only mode of operation would be exempt. In cases of severe economic hardship or special circumstances, individual exemptions would be considered by contacting the ADECA-EWT Division.

10.1.3 PHASE III - SEVERE SHORTAGE (20% OR GREATER SHORTFALL)

A severe shortage is characterized by lines at the pump ten or more automobiles long at all fueling stations. In addition, many service stations would be out of fuel, increasing the severity of the shortage. If the federal government has not implemented an emergency plan to regulate fuel distribution, then the state must be prepared to take action. Measures to be included in Phase III will include Phase I and Phase II measures with three additional actions. These measures are: 1) Minimum Fuel Purchase, 2) Driverless Days, and 3) Lowering the Speed Limit.

10.1.3.1 MINIMUM FUEL PURCHASE MEASURE

The purpose of this measure is to initiate a gasoline station line-management program to deter motorists from 'topping off' their gasoline tanks. This measure will keep gasoline lines to a minimum, resulting in energy savings by reducing the amount of waiting time for consumers. Initially, an

eight-gallon minimum will be imposed at the retail gasoline stations for all motor vehicles, with the following exemptions:

A. Public transportation vehicles regularly used to transport passengers, such as buses and taxis

B. U.S. Postal Service vehicles

C. Emergency vehicles, including any ambulances, police cars, fire department vehicles, state forestry vehicles, and any public vehicles used to respond to emergency calls

D. Emergency repair and service vehicles, whether public or private, used for functions directly related to the protection of life, property, public health, or critical communications

E. Motorcycles, moped, and similar two-wheeled vehicles

The minimum limit on fuel purchases will help prevent individuals from purchasing fuel before they really need it, therefore reducing the number of trips to the gas station. The eight-gallon limit may be adjusted according to the degree of shortage.

Guidelines outlining fuel purchase amounts and exemptions will be distributed to the gasoline retailers before the Minimum Fuel Purchase measure is implemented. This measure would require the cooperation of gasoline retailers and the Petroleum & Convenience Marketers of Alabama. Minimum Fuel Purchase guidelines for gasoline retailers are included in this Plan as Appendix D.

10.1.3.2 DRIVERLESS DAYS MEASURE

The purpose of this measure is to conserve energy by requiring all private owners of gasoline and diesel-powered motor vehicles to forego use of their vehicles one, two, or three days per week, depending on the severity of the shortage. This motor vehicle restriction would be implemented only in a severe shortage.

All vehicles belonging to members of the same household and garaged in Alabama will be required to forego travel on the same day, even if the vehicles may be registered in different states. After selecting the day or days their vehicles would not be used, vehicle owners would be required to affix to their vehicles windshield stickers indicating the day or days on which driving is prohibited. Individuals and businesses that rent or lease vehicles on a continuing or long-term basis would have the same restrictions as vehicle owners.

Applications for vehicle stickers will be made available at public locations (such as courthouses, armories, and schools). All vehicle owners will be responsible for obtaining, completing, and returning these applications in order to obtain the stickers required by the Driverless Days measure for each vehicle owned.

The exemptions to this measure are as follows:

A. Single-unit commercial motor vehicles with six tires or more in contact with the road surface or with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more
B. Emergency vehicles, including any ambulances, police cars, fire department vehicles, state forestry vehicles, and any vehicle used to respond to emergency calls
C. Vehicles operated as common carriers, such as buses, taxis, or contract carriers
D. Fuel production vehicles
E. Vehicles directly engaged in agricultural production
F. Vanpool vehicles registered with a coordinating or state-designated agency
G. Motorcycles, moped and similar two-wheeled vehicles
H. U.S. Postal Service vehicles and all other publicly owned vehicles
I. Other vehicle classifications as determined by the State of Alabama

Coordination with city police, county sheriffs, and state troopers will be necessary to ensure that all vehicles have a sticker and that only those vehicles with an appropriate sticker are operated. Guidelines designed for law enforcement officials in support of the Driverless Days measure are included in this Plan as Appendix E, including a sample vehicle sticker to be used in implementing the Driverless Days measure of the plan.

10.1.3.3 LOWERING THE SPEED LIMIT MEASURE

Existing speed limits would be lowered by Executive Order under the broad emergency powers of the Governor of Alabama once a 'state of emergency' is proclaimed. The Executive Order will emphasize that each 5 miles per hour above 60 miles per hour reduces fuel efficiency by 10%, therefore fuel will be conserved by lowering the speed limit.

Where state and local laws permit, penalties for violating speed limits will be increased during severe petroleum shortages to provide a significant disincentive to speeding and to provide the additional funds needed to affect increased enforcement activities. State and local officials will be asked to cooperate by amending or adopting laws and ordinances and to increase fines for violating speed limits.

10.1.3.4 ADDITIONAL MEASURES

In the event of a severe shortage, the ADECA-EWT Division may recommend additional measures. Examples of measures that would be considered include:

- Establishing priority service for vanpools at service station pumps
- Requesting high occupancy vehicle lanes on urban freeways

11.0 FIRST RESPONDER EMERGENCY FUEL ALLOCATION MEASURE

State government must be prepared to assist 'first responders' including fire, police, and National Guard in finding fuel for their emergency vehicles in the event of fuel shortage in Alabama. It is imperative that emergency first responders receive the highest priority for fuel in the event of a declared 'state of emergency.'

In the event of a petroleum supply shortage to the state of Alabama, the major petroleum suppliers may limit the amount of fuel to fuel distributors to a 'strict allocation.' After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Plantation Pipeline and Colonial Pipeline were shut down temporarily due to power outages west of Alabama. While the two pipelines were not pumping fuel, the fuel distributors in Alabama were limited to a 'strict allocation' amount from the fuel supplier terminals.

Strict allocation typically means that the fuel distributor is limited to receiving an amount from the fuel supplier that is no more than the amount received for that same month, the year before. For example, if the strict allocation is 100%, the fuel distributor is limited to receiving an amount, no more than 100% of the amount purchased for the month, a year before. If the strict allocation is reduced to a lower percentage, such as 80%, then the distributor can only receive 80% of the amount purchased the year before.

The term allocation denotes a contractual arrangement between prime supplier and distributor. Distributors who buy fuel on the spot market may be unable to purchase any fuel when allocations are enforced. After Hurricane Katrina, several fuel distributors that buy fuel on the spot market were temporarily unable to purchase fuel. First responders, who acquire fuel from distributors that buy fuel on the spot market, may not be able to get any fuel during a period of strict allocation.

<u>Request for Emergency Allocation</u>

During a declared 'state of emergency,' if a state or local first responder is low on fuel and is unable to acquire fuel through their fuel distributor, the first responders will submit their request through the AEMA – Emergency Management Information Tracking System (EMITS) for assistance from the state in acquiring fuel. Local first responders would submit their request through their county Emergency Management Agency access to the EMITS. State first responders, such as Public Safety and the National Guard, would make their request through their agency representative at the Alabama Emergency Operations Center into the EMITS.

The ADECA-EWT staff at the Emergency Support Function-#12 (Energy) desk in the Emergency Operations Center will coordinate with representatives of the fuels suppliers and with the Alabama Emergency Management Agency to assist the first responders in procuring fuel.

12.0 PROPANE, NATURAL GAS, AND ELECTRICITY ENERGY EMERGENCIES

12.1 PROPANE SUPPLY DISRUPTION

The first impact of a shortfall in propane availability in the state would be an increase in price. Alabama has experienced temporary shortages of propane supply occasionally when it is unseasonably cold in the fall. Often consumers have not filled their propane tanks by the fall and the sudden demand to fill these tanks has overwhelmed propane availability.

The ADECA-EWT Division will work with the Alabama Propane Gas Association, the Alabama Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board, and other appropriate agencies to provide any assistance possible during a propane emergency. For each of these entities, the energy emergency contacts and the websites for additional information are listed in the Propane section of Appendix B. During a propane shortage, the ADECA-EWT Division would assist in requesting waivers for truck weight limits and waivers on truck driver hours to expedite the amount of propane delivered to Alabama.

12.2 NATURAL GAS SUPPLY DISRUPTION

The sale of natural gas in Alabama is regulated by the Alabama PSC. Should a supply disruption occur, the PSC would serve as the lead agency in coordinating with the natural gas distributors in responding to the supply shortfall. Any curtailment of natural gas supplies would be in accordance with the emergency curtailment plans on file with the Alabama PSC. The ADECA-EWT Division will work with the PSC, the natural gas industry and other appropriate agencies to promote and disseminate energy efficiency information to help reduce the demand of natural gas. For each of these entities, the energy emergency contacts and the websites for additional information are listed in the Natural Gas section of Appendix B.

12.3 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DISRUPTION

Disruptions caused by thunderstorms, hurricanes, and tornadoes damaging electric transmission and distribution systems are the most frequent source of power outages in Alabama. Any unusual event at a nuclear plant could cause an extended plant shutdown significantly reducing the amount of electricity generated in Alabama. Coal-fired and natural-gas generating units are vulnerable to disruptions in fuel supplies. Coal-fired power plants keep a significant standby supply of coal at the

plant. They also increase their reserve supply of coal at the plant if there is a possibility of supply disruption.

Electric utilities serving the state of Alabama have the primary responsibility for responding to disruptions in electrical services. Each utility has an Emergency Operations and Service Restoration Plan that is implemented in the event of an emergency. Service is restored to priority health and safety customers first. The ADECA-EWT Division coordinates with the electric utilities, the PSC and the AEMA in the restoration of electric service as designated in the AEMA Emergency Operations Plan - ESF #12 – Energy (see Appendix A).

13.0 NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES

This section sets forth specific actions that may be taken by the state to respond to natural gas and electricity supply disruptions. These demand reduction strategies would be implemented to minimize the adverse impacts on public health, safety, and the state's economy. The demand reduction strategies, both voluntary and mandatory, are recommended depending on the severity of the shortage.

For any supply disruption, the ADECA-EWT Division recommends a publicity effort to inform all sectors on the savings potential of energy efficiency. In the event a disruption in the supply of natural gas or electricity in Alabama becomes severe or long term, the ADECA-EWT Division could implement the State Government Emergency Energy Efficiency Program and the Nonresidential Building Temperature Restriction Program.

13.1 STATE GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY ENERGY-EFFICIENCY MEASURE

The ADECA-EWT Division could initiate a State Government Emergency Energy Efficiency Program by Executive Order of the Governor. The program would reduce the usage of electricity or natural gas by state agencies. The program would require state agencies to institute energy-efficiency measures including temperature adjustment in state facilities, modified work schedules, and reduced usage of lighting, equipment and appliances.

13.2 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING TEMPERATURE RESTRICTIONS MEASURE

Restriction of temperatures in nonresidential buildings in Alabama would be mandated by Executive Order of the Governor, under the broad emergency powers of the Governor of Alabama once a ‘state of emergency’ is proclaimed. The purpose of this measure is to reduce consumption of energy by placing restrictions on space heating and cooling thermostat settings and hot water thermostat settings in all public and private non-residential buildings. This measure places thermostat setting restrictions as follows:

- 65 degrees Fahrenheit during the heating season
- 78 degrees Fahrenheit during the cooling season
- 105 degrees Fahrenheit hot water for domestic hot water used for cleaning and restrooms

Exemptions or alternatives will be provided to persons, buildings or activities that cannot feasibly comply with simple restrictions on temperature thermostat setting. Four classes of buildings will be excluded from the temperature restrictions:

1. Residential buildings
2. Hotel and motel lodging facilities
3. Hospital and health-care facilities
4. Elementary schools, nursery schools, and day care centers

This measure is similar to the Federal Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions Program implemented in the early 1980s. This mandatory temperature restriction at schools and offices will also lead to energy conservation in residential areas on a voluntary basis. Compliance with this measure requires the building owner to post a compliance certificate and maintain the required air temperatures and hot water temperatures. To have effective implementation of this measure, an extensive public information program will be required to inform building owners and operators on the economics of energy-efficient operation of heating, air-conditioning, and ventilation systems.

Random building checks will be made throughout the state to verify compliance. These spot checks will be looking for correct thermostat settings and posted certificates. Inspectors will be trained and equipped by the ADECA-EWT Division or its designee.

14.0 ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DISASTER RECOVERY AND MITIGATION PLANNING

The ADECA–EWT Division encourages communities, businesses and individuals to incorporate voluntary energy efficiency and renewable resources in preparing for a disaster and in their disaster recovery and mitigation planning. In the event the state's energy and utility systems experience a natural disaster or other significant disaster requiring state or federal restoration assistance, the incorporation of energy efficiency can result in a stronger economy, a cleaner environment, energy cost savings and a more sustainable redevelopment. The inclusion of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies is intended to supplement the energy emergency management planning.

There are four phases of planning for incorporating energy efficiency and renewable programs into disaster response, mitigation and recovery for sustainable state redevelopment. The four phases are:

1) disaster preplanning, 2) disaster response, 3) post emergency recovery, and 4) long-term recovery. The ADECA–EWT Division encourages the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in the reconstruction of community infrastructure, such as water and waste water, street lighting, government buildings, and in the reconstruction of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings damaged or destroyed in disasters.

15.0 ENERGY EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (STANDARD OPERATING GUIDE) FOR ENERGY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 12 - ENERGY IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

I. Purpose:

The Standard Operating Guide establishes procedures to be followed by ADECA-EWT personnel to implement the Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan in response to an emergency incident.

II. Phases of Energy Emergency Response in a Declared State of Emergency:

1. Pre-emergency Phase
2. Emergency Phase
3. Post-emergency Phase

III. Concept of Operations:

The actions outlined in this Standard Operating Guide (SOG) will be followed when the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated for an emergency incident. This SOG will be used in conjunction with the AEMA-Alabama Emergency Operations Plan and the ADECA- Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan.

ADECA Emergency Support Function #12- Energy staff will operate from the State EOC with any additional needed ADECA staff operating from the ADECA main office. The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located at 5898 County Road 41, Clanton, Alabama, 35046. The ADECA main office is located at 401 Adams Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama, 36104. Following are the emergency action levels and the specific actions to be taken at each level.

Pre-emergency Phase

1. Activate necessary staff to analyze situation.

2. Assess the magnitude and duration of the potential shortage of petroleum, natural gas, propane or electricity and assess the shortage relative to its impact on supply and price.

3. Contact appropriate members of the Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force to assess causes and recommend possible steps to alleviate the problem.

4. Initiate frequent communications with DOE, other states, regional organizations, industry, utilities and appropriate agencies as needed.

5. Coordinate with appropriate public information officers at ADECA, AEMA and other entities to prepare and issue news releases to the media and public concerning the situation and to issue public appeals for voluntary energy conservation activities.

6. Develop a prioritized list of response activities.

7. Prepare to implement any necessary response strategies if the shortage worsens.

Emergency Phase

1. When the EOC is activated, staff the Emergency Support Function (ESF)-#12 Energy desk.

2. Activate the "Emergency Energy and Assurance Task Force" as necessary to provide guidance and technical assistance.

3. Contact the petroleum industry and the electric, natural gas, and other utilities serving the emergency area to obtain information about damage and assistance needed in their areas of operation.

4. Prepare a Situation Analysis report including a general description of the situation as it pertains to ESF #12 and an analysis of the ESF's operational support requirements.

5. Coordinate with the AEMA, other state and local emergency organizations, the utilities and energy industries to establish priorities to repair damage to energy systems.

6. Coordinate with ESF #12 support agencies to establish priorities and develop strategies for the initial response.

7. Review and disseminate the prioritized listing of significant actions that ESF #12 will initiate to provide operational support.

8. Advise Governor, ADECA Director and AEMA of appropriate energy response measures to be implemented.

9. Notify affected entities as energy response measures are chosen.

10. Notify the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.

11. Coordinate with appropriate Public Information Officers at ADECA, AEMA and other entities to prepare and issue news releases to the media and public with accurate assessments of energy

supply, demand, requirements to repair or restore energy systems, any public appeals for energy conservation, and notification of any mandatory energy demand-response measures.

12. Provide assistance to natural gas, propane and electrical utility companies and other energy industries as requested.

13. In coordination with AEMA, the utilities and energy industries prepare a daily electronic Energy Situation Report for dissemination to appropriate entities including DOE.

14. Prepare electronic briefings on status of ESF# 12 response operations.

15. If a severe petroleum shortage is present or imminent, coordinate with the AEMA, the ADECA Director and the Governor's Office to request the DOE to activate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

16. Coordinate with other state energy offices to monitor the regional energy situation and to disseminate information on any state energy emergency measures implemented.

17. Maintain communication with utility representatives to monitor energy situation and to determine emergency response and recovery needs.

18. Coordinate with AEMA to assign state and local emergency response and damage assessment teams to disaster areas to determine possible affected areas, industries and resources needed for energy restoration.

19. Receive and assess energy-related requests for aid from local, state and federal agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers and distributors.

20. Coordinate with AEMA to provide resources to assist local, state and federal agencies in restoring emergency power and fuel needs.

21. Assess the outcomes of any response measures to determine effectiveness and to determine if additional response measures are needed.

22. Continuously assess energy system damage, energy supply, demand and requirements to restore such systems.

23. Assist state agencies and local governments in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.

24. Coordinate with ESF support agencies for assistance in helping energy suppliers obtain information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.

25. Process all fuel and power assistance requests from local Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and state ESF's received through the AEMA Emergency Management Tracking System (EMITS).

26. Coordinate with ESF support agencies in providing sufficient fuel supplies to state agencies, emergency response organizations and areas along evacuation routes.

27. Keep accurate logs and other records of emergency responses.

28. Keep track of all expenditures concerning operations.

Post-emergency Phase

1. Advise the Governor's Office, the ADECA Director and Energy Emergency and Assurance Task Force when specific implementation measures are to be cancelled or when shortage or disruption is over.

2. Prepare an action plan to terminate operations.

3. Draft recommendations for after-action reports.

4. Prepare an ESF #12 After-Action Report to identify lessons learned and needed improvements.

APPENDICES

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 — Energy

Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs/ Energy Division (ADECA)

Support Agencies: Alabama Emergency Management Agency (EMA)
Department of Finance
Agriculture and Industries
Governor's Office
Military Department
Department of Human Resources
Department of Public Safety
Public Service Commission
Alabama Power Company
Alabama Rural Electric Cooperatives
Alabama Electric Cities
Alabama Petroleum Council
Tennessee Valley Authority
Liquid Petroleum Gas Board

Primary Points of Coordination and Associated Actions:

- ESF #5 (Emergency Management): send Situation Reports (SITREPS), conduct electronic briefings, request mission assignments, and receive consolidated SITREPS.
- ESF # 7 (Resource Support and Logistics Management): coordinate resource requirements.
- ESF #15 (Emergency Public Information and External Communications): coordinate release of public information pertaining to energy shortages and actions to restore the energy supply to affected areas.

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to facilitate restoration of the State's energy systems following a major disaster or other significant event requiring State response assistance. Power and fuel are critical to save lives and protect health, safety, and property, as well as for carrying out other emergency response functions. This ESF coordinates providing emergency power and fuel to support immediate response operations as well as providing power and fuel to stabilize community functioning.

B. Scope

ESF #12 will work closely with local, state, and federal agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors. The scope of this ESF includes the following:

- Assess energy system damage, energy supply, demand, and requirements to restore such systems.

- Assist local and State departments and agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.
- Administer statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations as needed.
- Coordinate with ESF support agencies for assistance in helping energy suppliers obtain information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.
- Recommend local and state actions to save fuel.
- Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to provide energy emergency information, education, and conservation guidance to the public.
- Coordinate information with local, state, and federal officials and energy suppliers about available energy supply recovery assistance.
- Provide technical assistance involving energy systems.
- Recommend to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the Primary Federal Official (PFO) priorities to aid restoration of damaged energy systems.
- Process all fuel and power assistance requests from local Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and State ESFs received through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- Support Federal Response Plan ESF #12 (Energy), which includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, and maintaining energy systems.
- Coordinate by providing emergency power and fuel to support immediate response operations as well as providing power and fuel to normalize community living conditions.
- Operate under the statutory authority for preparing energy plans: Code of Alabama 41-6A-1 and 41-23-1, and the Federal Public Law 94-163, Section 362.
- Complement and support the ***State of Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan*****,** which contains a detailed description of contingency measures, procedures, and responsibilities.

II. Policies

In the wake of a disaster, many local resources will be unavailable due to damage, inaccessibility, or insufficient supply. When the SEOC is activated, and if an energy emergency exists, ADECA will staff the ESF #12 workstation in the SEOC. The agency will also identify those support agencies needed for ESF #12 and take necessary steps to ensure that these agencies are activated or placed on alert status as appropriate. The assets available to ESF #12 will be used to assist county emergency management agencies and other ESF's with their emergency efforts to provide fuel and power and other resources as necessary. The priorities for allocation of these assets will be as follows:

1. Coordinate with ESF support agencies in providing sufficient fuel supplies to state agencies, emergency response organizations, and areas along evacuation routes.
2. Coordinate providing materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted by local EOCs or state ESFs as requested through the SEOC.
3. Maintain communication with utility representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.

This ESF will be implemented upon notification of a potential for or occurrence of major disaster or emergency.

III. Situation

This section discusses the process of evaluating the severity and consequences of an incident and communicating the results.

A. Disaster Condition

A minor, major, or catastrophic disaster may severely damage the energy infrastructure. This will require that energy-related decisions be made to facilitate supply of energy to areas without energy supplies.

- Severe weather conditions such as heavy snow, ice storms, heat waves, hurricanes or tornadoes may cause shortages in energy supplies by disrupting transportation and interfering with delivery of electrical power via transmission lines or by forcing higher than normal usage of energy for heating or cooling.
- Various technological, man-made, or natural incidents, including terrorism, employee strikes, or international conflicts, could cause curtailment of energy supplies.
- A degradation of international relations, especially in the Middle East, could cause an interruption of petroleum resources, forcing rationing or voluntary curtailment of their use.
- Alabama produces 100 percent of its coal and electricity needs. The state produces only approximately three-fourths of its natural gas needs and one-fourth of its oil needs. Therefore, the transportation sector will be greatly affected by an oil shortage and have a negative effect on all facets of the state's economy.
- Electrical energy shortage conditions are those in which the supply of electric power to customers could be in jeopardy due to either generation capacity shortages and/or transmission limitations. It is expected that generation capacity shortfalls would be due to extreme weather conditions. However, they could also be the result of a higher than projected demands for energy during periods when generating units are normally unavailable due to scheduled maintenance or unplanned outages.
- Other energy shortages, such as interruptions in the supply of natural gas or other petroleum fuels for automotive transportation and other industrial uses, may result from extreme weather conditions, strikes, or international embargoes.

B. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions have been made:

- ADECA-EWT Division will respond to energy emergencies by implementing the ***State of Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan*** when so directed by executive order of the Governor.
- If there is a petroleum disruption or shortage in Alabama, there will be lines at many service stations; demand reduction measures will be implemented in accordance with the ***State of Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan*.**
- If there is a severe petroleum disruption in the United States, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) will activate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

(SPR), a reserve supply of petroleum to be distributed across the country during a severe petroleum shortage.

- During a natural gas and/or electricity emergency, natural gas and electricity companies in Alabama would implement their own emergency/curtailment plans. Each utility company has its emergency/curtailment plan on file with the Alabama Public Service Commission.
- The ADECA-EWT Division emergency management coordinator will be the energy/utilities coordinator for ESF #12.
- The ADECA-EWT Division, in coordination with utilities under the jurisdiction of the PSC, will control, direct, and coordinate all energy needs and establish orderly procedures for furnishing emergency preparedness requirements to energy representatives.
- The energy industry will form a composite organization of adequate size, with a qualified and competent staff, to direct emergency preparedness operations of their respective industries.
- During periods of abnormal weather or in the event of multiple unanticipated generating unit outages, there may be times when generating capacity is limited or falls below customer demand.
- There may be widespread and prolonged electrical power failure. With no electric power, communications will be affected and traffic signals will not operate, causing surface movement gridlock. Such outages will impact other public health and safety services, including the movement of petroleum products for transportation and emergency power generation.
- The lead agency of this ESF, upon notification of an actual or potential electrical generating capacity shortage or actual or potential fuel shortages, will communicate and coordinate with state and local support agencies when prioritizing emergency support and energy restoration.
- There may be hoarding of fuel in some areas. If the public perceives prolonged fuel scarcities, the hoarding of fuel may increase greatly.
- Water pressure systems may be low or there may be no water pressure at all. This will affect facilities essential to public health and safety, hamper fire-fighting capabilities, and disrupt sewer system functions.
- Coordination and direction of local efforts including volunteers will be required.
- Damaged areas will have restricted access and not readily accessible, except in some cases by air.

IV. Concept of Operations

This section details facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications necessary to effectively accomplish stated goals in response to an incident.

A. Goals

The following goals have related objectives, tasks, and procedures specified in this ESF's Standard Operating Guides (SOGs):

- To create a state emergency energy support response that provides for the command, control, and coordination of energy planning and operations.

- To coordinate the dispatch and use of state energy resources and provide the means of coordination with local government.
- To provide a system for the receipt and dissemination of information, data, and directives pertaining to activities among energy suppliers.
- To prescribe a procedure for the assessment of energy personnel, facilities, and equipment in the state.
- To collect and disseminate information and intelligence relating to energy supply to the general public.
- To pre-plan distribution and allocation of state resources in support of the overall ESF #12 mission.

B. General

When electric utility operating reserves are nearly exhausted and a possibility of curtailment or loss of firm load exists, or when other energy supplies (such as natural gas or automotive transportation fuels) are disrupted, an appraisal of the situation is made by designated authorities and personnel and action is taken in accordance with this ESF. Emergency organization personnel are notified and mobilized to direct and coordinate relief efforts, to communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and to restore normal service when the emergency is over. These response actions are carried out to maintain energy system integrity and to minimize the impact on Alabama citizens and visitors to the degree possible.

The ADECA-EWT Division, by executive order of the Governor and in accordance with the provisions of the ***State of Alabama Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan*****,** will assist federal, state, and local authorities in providing energy emergency assistance throughout the state. The following steps will be followed during an energy emergency in the order listed below:

1. Activate necessary staff to analyze situation.
2. Identify type of energy emergency (i.e. type of energy resources) affected, magnitude of emergency, and geographic location.
3. Identify business, industry, institutions, and/or government operations and the general public affected.
4. Develop a prioritized list of response activities.
5. Develop an objective-based action plan to respond and recover from the energy emergency.
6. Communicate/coordinate with applicable response agencies, provide assistance, implement response plans, conduct recovery operations, and evaluate.

C. Organization

1. Alabama Emergency Management Agency

The Alabama EMA activates the State EOC, issues bulletins and warnings as necessary, and activates the Emergency Alert System (EAS). It also notifies the EWT Division of the need for energy emergency support.

2. Department of Economic and Community Affairs (Energy Division)

The EWT Division assists the State EOC in coordinating State and Federal energy emergency support as requested by AEMA. It also does the following:

- Implements the ***Energy Emergency and Assurance Plan*** as necessary to reduce demand for energy (primarily motor fuels) and to help provide order at service stations.
- Provides assistance to natural gas and/or electrical utility companies as requested.
- Works closely with other state energy offices to ensure capability of actions taken, information disseminated, and emergency measures implemented.
- If a severe petroleum shortage is present or imminent, then the state will request the DOE to activate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
- Activates the "Emergency Energy and Assurance Task Force" as necessary to provide guidance and technical assistance.
- Provides department resources, the toll-free hotline, the DOE – Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISERnet) electronic communication system, personnel support, and state and federal surplus property.

D. Response Actions

This section lists actions to be performed by ESF #12 in response to a disaster.

1. Initial Actions

ESF #12 will perform the following initial actions if activated for a disaster in the order listed below:

- Prepare a Situation Analysis by reviewing reports, video, message traffic, status boards, and logs. This situation analysis continues throughout the response and short-term recovery phase and should include the following:
  a. A general description of the situation as it pertains to ESF #12 and an analysis of the ESF's operational support requirements.
  b. A prioritized listing of significant actions that ESF #12 will initiate to provide operational support.
- Determine the level of response required by ESF #12 to respond to the event.
- Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.
- Based upon the Situation Analysis, prepare a list of objective-based priority actions to perform lifesaving and short-term recovery operations. The action list should be revised as the situation changes.
- Mobilize resources and coordinate response for approved mission assignments.
- Prepare electronic briefings on status of ESF# 12 response operations.
- Keep track of all expenditures concerning operations.
- Prepare an action plan to terminate operations.

- Contact the petroleum industry and the electric, gas, and other utilities serving the emergency area to obtain information about damage and/or assistance needed in their areas of operation.
- Coordinate with ESF #12 support agencies to establish priorities and develop strategies for the initial response.
- Monitor the procedures followed by individual utilities during energy generating capacity shortages to ensure statewide action and communication.
- Assign state and local emergency response and damage assessment teams to disaster areas to determine possible affected areas, industries, and resources needed for energy restoration.
- Determine Alabama's generating capacity, expected peak loads, expected duration of emergency event, explanation of utilities and actions, and recommendations of state and local agency actions in support of the utilities.
- Inform appropriate state and local news organization about generating capacity shortfalls.

2. Continuing Actions

ESF #12 will perform the following actions continuously through a disaster situation:

- Communicate with and monitor state, local and utility response actions.
- Receive and assess requests for aid from local, state, and federal agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors.
- Acquire needed resources to repair damaged energy systems. Such resources could include transportation to speed system repair.
- Work with the SCO and other state and local emergency organizations to establish priorities to repair damage to such systems.
- Update state and local news organizations with accurate assessments of energy supply, demand, and requirements to repair or restore energy systems.
- Keep accurate logs and other records of emergency responses.
- Draft recommendations for after-action reports and other reports as appropriate.

E. Recovery Actions

This section lists recovery actions to be performed by ESF #12 after an incident.

- Upon request, coordinate the provision for resources to assist local, state, and federal agencies in restoring emergency power and fuel needs.
- Review recovery actions and develop strategies for meeting local and state energy needs.
- Continue to monitor local, state, and utility actions.

- Prepare an ESF #12 After-Action Report to identify lessons learned and improvements.

V. Resource Requirements

Assets critical for ESF #12 response are as follows:

- Communications equipment: land line and cellular phones, National Warning System (NAWAS), local government radio-frequency modulation, agency radios, facsimile machines, portable facsimile units, Federal Emergency Management Radio System (FNVARS), Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), and portable computer terminals with modems, battery and power-pack stocks.

ENERGY EMERGENCY AND ASSURANCE CONTACTS

ELECTRICITY

Alabama Power Company
600 North 18th Street
Birmingham, AL 35291
Main office: 205-257-1000
Outage Hotline: 1-800-888-APCO(2726)
Website www.alabamapower.com/

Energy Emergency Contacts:
Charley King / Gary McCarthy
Office 205-664-6147
Cell 205-288-9615
Email CWKING@southernco.com

The Alabama Rural Electric Association of Cooperatives (on site at EOC)
340 TechnaCenter Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36117
Website www.areapower.com/
AREA Main # 334-215-2732

Energy Emergency Contacts:
Sean Strickler
Cell 334-301-2732
Email sstrickler@areapower.com
Mary Thompson
Cell 334-312-3241
Email mthompson@areapower.com
Karl Rayborn
Cell 334-398-0241
Email krayborn@areapower.com

Alabama Electric Cities
770 Washington Avenue, Suite 184
P.O. Box 1550
Montgomery, AL 36102-1550
Website http://electriccities.org/

Energy Emergency Contact:
Fred Clarke, Executive Director
Office 334-546-3221
Cell 334-954-3221

Alabama Municipal Electric Authority
804 South Perry Street
P O Drawer 5220
Montgomery, AL 36103
Website http://www.amea.com/

Energy Emergency Contact:
Main Office 334-262-1126

Tennessee Valley Authority
400 W. Summit Hill Dr.
Knoxville, TN 37902-1499
Phone: 865-632-2101
Website www.tva.gov/

Energy Emergency Contact:
Systems Operations Center (24/7)
Operations Duty Specialist
Office 423-751-1700

Alabama Electric Cooperative
2027 East Three Notch Street
P. O. Box 550
Andalusia, Al 36420
Website www.powersouth.com/

Energy Emergency Contact:
Larry Avery
Office 334-427-3000

NATURAL GAS

Alabama Gas Company
605 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd. N.
Birmingham, AL 35203-2707
Website www.alagasco.com

Energy Emergency Contact:
Dispatch (24/7)
Office 205-581-1119 (or -1122, -1125, -1128)

Mobile Gas Company
2828 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36606
Website www.energysouth.com

Energy Emergency Contacts:
Dispatch (24/7) 251-476-2738
Wes Philips, Communications Manager
Cell 251-591-3647

Southeast Alabama Gas District
P. O. Box 1338
Andalusia, AL 36420
Website www.seagd.com

Energy Emergency Contact:
Dispatch (24/7) 334-428-2806 or 344-222-4177

PROPANE

Alabama Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
818 South Perry Street (36104)
P.O. Box 1742
Montgomery, AL 36102
Website www.lpgb.state.al.us

Energy Emergency Contact:
Barnie Gilliland, Administrator
Office 334-242-5649

Alabama Propane Gas Association
4268 Lomac Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36106
Website www.alabamapropane.com
Phone # (334) 271-7666

Energy Emergency Contact:
Main Office

PETROLEUM

Alabama Petroleum Council
P.O. Box 4220
Montgomery, AL 36103
No website available

Energy Emergency Contact:
Dean Peeler, Executive Director
Office 334-834-9707
Email peelerd@api.org

Petroleum & Convenience Marketers of Alabama (PCMA)
4264 Lomac Street (36106)
P. O. Box 231659
Montgomery, AL 36123-1659
Website www.pcmala.org

Energy Emergency Contact:
Arleen A. Alexander, Executive Vice President
Office 334-272-3800
Email aalexander@pcmala.org

Colonial Pipeline Company
Website www.colpipe.com

Energy Emergency Contact:
Sam Whitehead, Governmental Affairs Manager
Office: 678-762-2333
Cell: 404-272-3250
Email: swhitehe@colpipe.com

ALABAMA STATE AGENCIES

Alabama Emergency Management Agency
5898 County Road 41
P.O. Drawer 2160
Clanton, Alabama 35046-2160
Phone 205-280-2200

Energy Emergency Contacts:
Tim Payne, Operations
Office 205-280-2262
Email timp@ema.alabama.gov
Frank Price, Infrastructure Branch Chief
Office 205-280-2261
Email frankp@ema.alabama.gov

Alabama Public Service Commission
100 N. Union St., Suite 850
P.O. Box 304260
Montgomery, AL 36130
Website www.psc.state.al.us

Energy Emergency Contact:
Janice Hamilton, Energy Division Chief
Office 334-242-2696
Email jhamilton@psc.state.al.us

Alabama Department of Homeland Security
P.O. Box 304115
Montgomery, AL 36130-4115
Website www.homelandsecurity.alabama.gov

Emergency Operations Contact:
Dennis Wright, Legal Counsel
Office 334-956-7255
Email dennis.wright@dhs.alabama.gov

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Energy Division
P. O. Box 5690
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690
Website www.adeca.alabama.gov/EWT

Energy Emergency Contacts:
Bill Babington
ADECA Phone: 334-242-5463
Email: bill.babington@adeca.alabama.gov
Karl Frost
ADECA Office 334-242-5322
Email: Karl.Frost@adeca.alabama.gov
Phone at Energy desk at EOC: 205-280-2332

OTHER STATES

FLORIDA

Florida Energy Office
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 19
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
Website: www.dep.state.fl.us/energy/fla_energy/

Energy Emergency Contact:
Alexander Mack, Operations Manager
Office: 850-245-2940
Cell: 850-528-6970
Email: alexander.mack@dep.state.fl.us

Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1200
Website: http://www.dca.state.fl.us

Energy Emergency Contact:
Norm Gempel, Planning Manager
Office: 850-922-1846
Email: norm.gempel@dca.state.fl.us

GEORGIA

Energy Division
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority
233 Peachtree Street
Harris Tower, Suite 900
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1506
Website: www.gefa.org/energy_program.html

Energy Emergency Contact:
Elizabeth Robertson, Director
Office: 404-584-1000
Email: esr@gefa.ga.gov

Fuel Storage Tank Division
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority
233 Peachtree Street
Harris Tower, Suite 900
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1506
Website: www.gefa.org/underground.html

Energy Emergency Contact:
Jill Stuckey, Director of Alternative Fuels
Office: 404-584-1041
Cell: 770-335-8776
Email: jill@gefa.ga.gov

MISSISSIPPI

Energy Division
Mississippi Development Authority
501 North West Street
Woolfolk Building, Suite B01
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
Website: www.mississippi.org

Energy Emergency Contact:
Betty J. Stewart-Norman, Associate Manager Senior
Office: 601-359-6600
Cell: 601-624-0205
Email: bnorman@mississippi.org

TENNESSEE

Energy Division
Economic & Community Development
312 Eighth Avenue North, Tenth Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Website: www.state.tn.us/ecd/energy.htm

Energy Emergency Contacts:

Brian Hensley, Director
Office: 615-741-2994
Cell: 615-974-3803
Email: brian.hensley@state.tn.us
Ginny Hendricks, Statistical Analyst
Office: 615-741-2994
Email: ginny.hendricks@state.tn.us

FEDERAL

Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER) Division
U. S. Department of Energy
100 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Website www.oe.netl.doe.gov

Energy Emergency Contact:
Alice Lippert
Office: 202-586-9600
Personal Cell: 240-997-6348
Email: Alice.Lippert@hq.doe.gov
DOE Emergency Operations Center: 202-586-8100

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Association of State Energy Officials
1414 Prince Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Website www.naseo.org

Energy Emergency Contact:
Jeff Pillon
Office 517-241-6171
Email jpillon@michigan.gov

EMPLOYER/SCHOOL MEASURE GUIDELINES
FOR EMPLOYERS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Adjustment Schedule:

	Required % Reduction	Date	Authority
1 .	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____

0ptions:

0ption A - Reducing the number of vehicles commuting to and from the work site or school

0ption B - Reducing the number of miles driven

0ption C - A combination of reducing the number of commuting vehicles and reducing the number of miles driven

Strategies for employers and school administrators to help meet the required percent reductions in fuel consumption:

- **Employer participation in carpool and vanpool programs.**
- **Employer sponsorship of alternative transportation services (bus or vanpool for employees)**
- **Varying work hours to reduce traffic congestion (reducing energy consumption) and stimulate employee use of mass transit, carpooling, and vanpooling**
- **Encouraging use of mass transit through employer's sale of transit passes, coupons, or subsidization of transit fares**
- **Reducing the availability of parking for single-occupant vehicles**
- **Preferred parking for multi-occupant vehicles**
- **Telecommuting 'work at home programs' for employees where appropriate**
- **Compress the work week/school week. Instead of five eight-hour days, compress to four ten-hour days**
- **Combine business trips and routes where possible**
- **Establish a radius from schools inside which students cannot drive to school**

For questions or additional information, contact:

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Energy Division
401 Adams Avenue
P. O. Box 5690
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690
Phone: (334) 242-5290 or 1(800) 392-8098
Fax: (334) 242-0552
www.adeca.alabama.gov/Energy

GUIDELINES FOR GASOLINE RETAILERS

MINIMUM FUEL PURCHASE MEASURE

Adjustment Schedule:

	Minimum Purchase Amount (gallons)	Date	Authority
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____

Exemptions to Minimum Fuel Purchase Measure:

- **A.** **Public transportation vehicles regularly used to transport passengers, such as buses and taxis**
- **B.** **U.S. Postal Service vehicles**
- **C.** **Emergency vehicles, including any ambulances, police cars, fire department vehicles, state forestry vehicles, and any public vehicles used to respond to emergency calls**
- **D.** **Emergency repair and service vehicles, whether public or private, used for functions directly related to the protection of life, property, or public health**
- **E.** **Motorcycles, moped, and similar two-wheeled vehicles**

For questions or additional information, contact:

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Energy Division
401 Adams Avenue
P. O. Box 5690
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690
Phone: (334) 242-5290 or 1(800) 392-8098
Fax: (3340 242-0552
www.adeca.alabama.gov/Energy

GUIDELINES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS
DRIVERLESS DAY(S) MEASURE

- **All vehicles must have a sticker**
- **Vehicles must have two stickers for the two day plan**
- **Vehicles must have three stickers for three day plan**
- **Sticker located on inside of front windshield, lower left-hand corner**
- **Exempt vehicles will have a sticker with an 'X'**

Exemptions to measure include:

A. **Single-unit commercial motor vehicles with six tires or more in contact with the road surface or with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more**

B. **Emergency vehicles, including any ambulances, police cars, fire department vehicles, state forestry vehicles, and any vehicle used to respond to emergency calls**

C. **Vehicles operated as common carriers, such as buses, taxis, or contract carriers**

D. **Fuel production vehicles**

E. **Vehicles directly engaged in agricultural production**

F. **Vanpool vehicles formally registered with a coordinating or state-designated agency**

G. **Motorcycles, moped and similar two-wheeled vehicles**

H. **U.S. Postal Service vehicles and all other publicly owned vehicles**

I. **Other vehicle classifications as determined by the governor of the State of Alabama**

For questions or additional information, contact:

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Energy Division
401 Adams Avenue
P. O. Box 5690
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690
Phone: (334) 242-5290 or 1 (800) 392-8098
Fax: (334) 242-0552
www.adeca.alabama.gov/Energy

DRIVERLESS DAYS

SAMPLE STICKER DESIGN

F

51 – 123,456

County I.D. Number Sticker Serial Number

Description:
3" diameter sticker
Day symbols – 1 3/4" letters
County I.D. number and sticker serial number - 16 point
Color background (white), lettering and numbering (black)

Day Symbols: letter indicates which day vehicle is not to be driven

M - Monday
Tu - Tuesday
W - Wednesday
Th - Thursday
F - Friday
Sa - Saturday
Su - Sunday
X - Indicates vehicle is exempt from this measure